

HUGHES HIS OWN BEST ADVOCATE, TWO TOURS SHOW

Leaders to Concentrate
Campaign Around
His Train.

HAS DRIVEN WILSON
OFF HIS PEDESTAL

Defined the Issues and
"Caught On" with
People on Trips.

The second Hughes campaign tour has convinced Republican managers that their best strategy is to get their candidate to the people as fully as possible, and concentrate their energies around his special train. No doubt exists in their minds that the tour was a remarkable success.

Wherever the Hughes train stopped on its recent journey through Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, and some places where it did not stop, the receptions given Mr. Hughes were enough to gratify the most skeptical Republican campaign manager. "Hughes caught on" was the unanimous verdict.

Got at 178 Electoral Votes.

The seven states he visited in the last two weeks have a total electoral vote of 178. In the Electoral College 266 votes are required for a choice. Consequently it is easily apparent how important these seven states are.

Of the seven states Illinois and Pennsylvania are declared certain to pile up large Republican majorities. Wisconsin is expected to follow if the La Follette faction plays fair. Indiana and Ohio no longer look doubtful to the Republican forecasters, who say such a tide of Hughes sentiment is rolling across the country that New York will be carried easily and perhaps even New Jersey, Wilson's home state.

Has Travelled 20,000 Miles.

Mr. Hughes has traversed 20,000 miles of rails on his two campaign trips, one-fourth in the last two weeks. But that does not consider the territory and people that he has reached by automobile travel, which is an important adjunct of his trips. At most of the stops he was whisked a mile or more from the station to a hall or public square, and on his memorable visit to Pittsburgh a forty-mile-a-hour auto procession carried him through miles of steel plants in the suburbs of the city.

The tour just ended was one of the most strenuous stamping campaigns on record. It played havoc with Mr. Hughes' voice, which threatened many times to fail him, although Saturday night at the Buffalo wind-up it sounded as clear and strong as when he started. There were seventy-eight stops in the eleven days, and most of them meant speeches. State Tax Commissioner Ralph W. Thomas tried to relieve the candidate, but soon gave out, and Mr. Hughes found himself rescuing his rescuee.

Wilson's Hands Forfeited.

Mr. Hughes now has covered the most important territory on the political map. Also he has squared off the issues—unless something occurs before November to change the present status. Paramount among these, according to him, is the one raised by the Adamson so-called eight-hour law. The other two great issues are the tariff and Americanism.

One of the most significant results of the second Hughes tour, as the Republicans see it, is its effect on the Democratic campaign. President Wilson had intended merely to conduct a front porch campaign. Mr. Hughes has drawn him out. From Saturday's speech it appears to the gleeful Republicans that Hughes has made such inroads on the Democratic lines that the President has been forced from the pedestal of dignity.

Tending Toward Joint Debate.

It would not be a surprise to many who have followed the campaign closely to see it resolve itself into a series of debates between Hughes and Wilson. That trend has become more and more pronounced since Mr. Hughes began to concentrate his attacks on the Wilson settlement of the threatened railroad strike.

Mr. Hughes began his attack on the law at Nashville; he continued along that line with effective results in Maine. His efforts had so much sting in them that President Wilson came to his own rescue a week ago in his first Shadow Lawn speech. The President drew a parallel between the Adamson law and the eighty-cent gas legislation, in which Mr. Hughes figured as counsel. Mr. Hughes, in reply, shot the Wilson parallel full of holes.

Reaches Labor Vote.

The Hughes attack on the Adamson law offered an excellent criterion by which to judge his second tour. He founded the law at almost every stop. It is admitted generally that employers and shippers are heart and soul with the Republicans on this issue. The delicate element is labor. For them the point that Mr. Hughes drove home was this:

If a comparatively small group of workers can force legislation of this kind through an abandonment of the rule of reason and the principle of arbitration, what could capital do along the same line with the resources at its command?

That factor seemed to appeal to Mr. Hughes' audiences throughout his tour. The fact that his hearers realized what he said and thought about it was apparent even to a casual observer. His speeches, especially on these two issues, also dispelled all rumors that he was cold and unappealing, that he could never enchain a crowd or make it warm up to him.

The crowds that gathered at small town stations, that filled bigger town theatres, that paraded through streets of cities and roared their cheers in great armories and auditoriums in Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio and New York, especially, did warm up to Mr. Hughes. Through Indiana and Wisconsin, Republican leaders said that some towns gave him a greater reception than was accorded even Roosevelt in the same places. Many times Mr. Hughes, intending to say only a few words, was inspired by his hearers to long speeches in which he developed phases of the campaign that he did not expect to mention.

More crowds, of course, are no certain indication of how people are going to vote. A Presidential candidate passing through small villages in the Middle West is somewhat of a curiosity.

Nor were all those who came to hear Mr. Hughes Republican sympathizers. Several times he was heckled, but the heckling only drew him out more effectively. What the Republicans are basing their claims on is the impression that Hughes made as it was gathered up in the trail of his special train.

Proves All His Charges.

This fact is worthy of note. Whatever Mr. Hughes says in his specific attacks upon the Administration seems to be based on absolute proof. He may say it in an indirect fashion; he may hedge it about with such expressions as "they say," or "I am told," or "I believe," but he might just as well say "this is so" or "the facts are these," for he substantiates his statements by thorough delivering an opinion from the Supreme Court bench.

Throughout the campaign Mr. Hughes appealed to the voters as a partisan candidate, but as one whose proposals were intended to be good for Democrats as well as Republicans. This was especially true of his prosperity talk. He emphasized the uncertainty of war prosperity at the most effective places, Gary, Ind., at Ohio's big industrial centers and through the steel mills of Pittsburgh. He also opened up new avenues in his attack on Democratic partisanship with relation to foreign trade.

When he came back to his old stamping ground in this state his appeal to his former friends was almost solely on the ground that he was the same Hughes who fought for the people while he was Governor. The two days' stumping in the southern tier of counties was like an "old home week" for him. In spite of his weariness and strain on his voice, his smile was broadest there, and the southwestern part of the state seemed to be pledging itself solidly for him.

WOMEN'S HUGHES TRAIN OFF TO-DAY

Candidate's Wife to Witness
Start of Suffrage
Campaigners.

The Women's Hughes Campaign Special will pull out of the Grand Central Terminal at 11 o'clock to-day.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, will lead the cheers for the departing campaigners. Mrs. Hughes will wave goodbye. Scores of women of social and intellectual prominence will be assembled to wish luck to their sisters who are setting forth to help carry the country for Hughes. Flags will wave and cheers reverberate around the Grand Central.

At 9 o'clock the members of the party will meet at a breakfast at the Hotel Plaza, given by Mrs. Payne Whitney, with Mrs. Hughes as the guest of honor. A parade of fifty flag-decorated automobiles will take them down Fifth Avenue, and to the station. At 2:30, in Albany, they will be the guests of Mrs. Charles Whitman at luncheon, and will make their first speeches for Hughes from the Governor's veranda.

All sorts of receptions are being planned along the route for the Women's Special. In Miles City, Montana, for instance, the train will be met by a troop of cowgirls and bronco-busters, who will escort the New York women to a round-up. They intend to turn it into a round-up of Hughes votes. There will be game dinners in Dakota, floral parades in Los Angeles and bontires in Reno. The trainload of women will include a dozen writers and speakers known throughout the country. Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, head of the Parelo Board of New York, decided on Saturday to make the trip. Mrs. Raymond Robins, Miss Frances Keller and Miss Mary Antin will be among the leaders on board.

BLAMES WILSON FOR FOES ABROAD

Willcox Charges That His
Policy Caused Need-
less Enmities.

REPRISAL ON BRITAIN
SHOWS SAME FAULTS

Predicts Minimum Advan-
tage and Maximum
of Loss.

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Declaring the true test of diplomacy to be "its power to obtain full protection of rights and a maximum advantage for American interests with a minimum of friction in our foreign relations," William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared in a statement here to-day that the enmities aroused by President Wilson's diplomatic actions have been needless.

Recent reports that the reprisal measures against Great Britain had been found illegal and ineffective by the State Department should occasion no surprise, Mr. Willcox intimated. Drafted and rushed through Congress in the last few days of the session, he asserted it represents only an ill-considered and almost hysterical effort to satisfy trade interests demanding action in a situation which had confronted the Wilson Administration for two years.

"I make the prediction with utmost confidence," he continued, "that we will gain nothing of substance from this latest policy of the Wilson Administration. It will produce a minimum advantage in the protection of American rights and a maximum loss through the incurring of enmities abroad."

"When, on December 8, 1914, President Wilson assured the representatives of the people that the great European conflict gave them no cause to change their course and need give them no alarm he demonstrated for all time his utter inability to control the destinies of this great nation. "From that day to this Woodrow Wilson's diplomatic action has been invariably belated and ineffective. The enmities aroused have been needless. They have resulted solely from vacillation, indecision and exaggerated political expediency. Straightforward, discerning diplomacy would never have caused such friction, because it would have compelled respect and the recognition of American rights, upon which an honest friendship could have been built and retained."

"And because this latest policy of reprisal has the same fundamental faults which underlaid the policy in the submarine issue I do not hesitate to predict that it will prove as ineffective as did the Wilson policy in the submarine controversy, and that the results in this, as they were in that, will be a minimum protection of American rights with a maximum loss in enmities incurred."

Commerce Chamber's Memorial.

Memorial services for the late Seth Low, James G. Cannon and James Talcott will be held at noon on Thursday by the New York Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Low was president of the Chamber of Commerce from 1914 to 1916. Mr. Cannon was treasurer from 1909 to 1908, chairman of the executive committee from 1911 to 1914 and vice-president from 1914 until his death, on July 5 last. Mr. Talcott was one of the oldest members of the organization, having served as vice-president from 1911 to 1915.

Hughes to Carry New York by 100,000, Says Alliance Head

Shown by Enrolment of Moose, Democrats and Independents for Nominee, Asserts McCook—Fine Chance for Seabury, Whitman Comment.

Philip J. McCook, president of the Hughes Alliance of New York State, in announcing yesterday that the enrolment of more than 30,000 Hughes men in this state was made up to a large extent of Progressives, Democrats and Independents, said canvasses indicated Mr. Hughes would carry the state by at least 100,000, and his plurality probably would reach 150,000. "That leaves Mr. Seabury a fine

chance," was the comment at Whitman headquarters last night.

It remained for Vance McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, to discover two things that stand out most conspicuously in the campaign thus far. "They are," says Mr. McCormick, "the absolute failure of the Hughes candidacy and the certainty that Woodrow Wilson will be re-

elected President of the United States on November 7."

Mr. McCormick is a constant reader of all Colonel Roosevelt's utterances. Saturday, at Battle Creek, Mich., the Colonel characterized President Wilson as an opportunist.

Mr. McCormick said last night: "Mr. Hughes is an opportunist." Colonel Roosevelt said Saturday: "President Wilson is a man of words."

Mr. McCormick said last night: "Mr. Hughes says nothing but words."

To-day is the Day of Amnesty for the Democrats of the state. The Tammany tiger will lie down with the upstate lamb and all will be lovely if present plans go through for the meeting of the state committee at the Knickerbocker at noon and the notification ceremonies to-night at the National Democratic Club, where Samuel Seabury will make his first big speech in his attempt to wrest the Governorship from Mr. Whitman.

Governor Whitman was in town yesterday conferring with party leaders.

He does not expect to take active part in his own campaign until he returns from a speaking tour in the Middle West on behalf of Mr. Hughes. He said yesterday he probably would be gone a week, and since he does not start until October 10 he will not go on tour for himself until the beginning of the last three weeks of the campaign.

In a brief communication to the Hughes National College League H. S. Blood, of Devil's Lake, N. D., writes that he will be a repeater on Election Day. "I expect to cast two votes on the Presidency," says Mr. Blood, "one for Hughes and one against Wilson."

A new knight has entered the political arena and has rung the shield on George W. Perkins's tent with the point of his lance. He is William Lawrence Saunders, a director in many corporations, including the Harvester Trust. He challenges Perkins to "an open discussion" of the points in Perkins's letter to Joseph Tamm, secretary to the

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President, criticising the President's speech last Monday before the National Grain Dealers' Association in Baltimore. Yesterday Saunders launched a 2,000-word reply to Perkins. The burden of it was that "business now runs on smooth waters."



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